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entertaining; he has an able command over his material and discrimination in its selection and arrangement. This work is a needed complement to the existing volumes on immigration to the United States.

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HOMER HOYT

Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health, Education, Morality.

By FLORENCE KELLEY. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. 12mo, pp. 147. \$1.00.

This volume contains in revised form four lectures delivered by the author at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1913.

The discussion of Modern Industry and the Family illustrates some of the forms of pressure exerted by industry on the family and its elements. The American ideal of the home includes the father as breadwinner, the mother as homemaker, and the children, at play or school, incidentally acquiring the industrial, moral, and religious training of their parents. Industry tends to disintegrate the family. Broken-down health leads to celibacy. The same result follows the isolation of men employed as sailors, commercial travelers, railway employees, floating agricultural workers, night workers, and in other ways. Attention is called to the effects of the death of the breadwinners, the broken-down health of mothers, the withdrawal of children from homes, the ill-housing of workmen's families, the tenement as a breeding-place for tuberculosis and social diseases, the tardiness that attends reform in the states, and the regenerative power of the ballot in the hands of women.

In considering the relation of Modern Industry to Health the author finds opposing forces. The wealth produced in great abundance is a veritable arsenal for combating diseases, but modern industry has among its by-products many avoidable diseases and premature deaths. The states have failed to take precautionary measures for the preservation of the health of the various classes, especially of women and children. Among the agents of ill health are cold, heat, insufficient light, speeding, standing, bad air, dampness, and poisonous materials.

As regards Modern Industry and Education the point is made that in education we did not have a national ideal to start with corresponding to our ideal of the family. We are approaching an ideal, which our lavishly abundant resources will enable us to attain. We are committed to universal education, but we let industry call a million children each year from the elementary classroom. Among recent changes is the popularizing of education in relation to industry. We still lack the new science of industrial hygiene. We still leave the consumer uninformed as to his power over harmful practices in industry. Facts in regard to these matters are the direst need of working-class children, who should be taught the dangers of various industries.

The chapter on Modern Industry and Morality opens with a summary of the recent advance in governmental ownership of public utilities and suggests that we are being driven toward public ownership of railroads by the incompetency and dishonesty of private management. *Laissez-faire* has in modern times developed a disregard of the manhood, womanhood, and childhood of the workers and a lack of moral responsibility for the consumer. The corporate form results in a lack of scruple on the part of the employer. *Caveat emptor* is more applicable today than ever before. The federal pure food law attests this. It is not big business alone that is industrially immoral; small business is actuated by exactly the same motive for exploitation. For relief we must accept service and not profit as the ideal. To attain that ideal we must look to co-operation and teaching.

The Political and Sectional Influence of the Public Lands, 1828-1842.

By RAYNOR G. WELLINGTON. Boston: Riverside Press, 1914.
8vo, pp. 131. \$1.00.

This volume endeavors to interpret the influence of the vast public domain of the United States on the conflicting economic interests of the Northeast, South, and West. To this end the author traces carefully the courses of the various bills presented in Congress with respect to these lands, noting carefully the particular motive that prompted each proposition and the considerations that determined its fate. Incidentally it becomes clear how the political careers of Clay, Calhoun, and others were affected by the existence of this domain and the issues it called forth.

The North generally stood for distribution of the proceeds of the public lands with the idea secretly in mind that this would aid in the maintenance of a high tariff. The South desired low tariff and the West cheap or free lands. So in the period from 1830 to 1832 we find the South and the West united against the Northeast. The net outcome of conflicting interests was a series of political alliances and bargainings by which the Northeast and South were in 1842 left about where they were in 1830 and the West with permanent pre-emption. An unusually clear setting is given to the history of internal improvements, the independent treasury, and other questions of the period. The author clarifies many points that are frequently obscure to the ordinary reader of American history. The volume grew out of seminar work done in the University of Wisconsin and at Cambridge.

The Deaf: Their Position in Society and the Provision for Their Education in the United States. By HARRY BEST. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1914. 12mo, pp. xviii+340. \$2.00.

This book attempts a comprehensive account of the treatment of the deaf in the United States, their position in society, and the provisions that have